

Additionally Dr. Ryan has helped forge new partnerships within the community and state. The university's modern research laboratories welcome students from Iowa's public and private undergraduate institutions. Faculty and students from the University provide ongoing health care services and educational opportunities to students and teachers in the younger grade levels within the community.

A Navy veteran, Dr. Ryan has also distinguished himself through commitment to the welfare of veterans. He served as senior health consultant to the Chief of Health Services for the U.S. Coast Guard and as executive consultant to six medical directors of the Veterans Administration.

In addition to serving both public and private health care interests in the U.S., Dr. Ryan is highly regarded for his experience and expertise in international medicine. He has served as a consultant to ministries of health and education in Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, and Russia.

Although I am saddened to see this great man retire, he has assured me that he intends to remain active and available to serve where needed, helping to ensure access to health care for all.

I commend Dr. Ryan for his commitment to the health care needs of the people of Iowa and the Nation through his many years of visionary leadership and dedicated service.●

NATIONAL OVARIAN CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

● Mrs. CARNAHAN. Mr. President, September is National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month, and I want to draw your attention to some sobering facts.

Ovarian cancer is very difficult to diagnose and even more challenging to treat. While it is encouraging that scientific reports have shown an improvement in survival rates for women with ovarian cancer in recent years, sadly, the 5-year survival rate remains barely 50 percent. The American Cancer Society estimates that over 25,500 women are diagnosed with ovarian cancer and 14,500 women die from the disease annually. Poor long-term survival rates are mostly due to the lack of a reliable method of detection, with less than one-third of all ovarian cancer cases detected at the critical early stages when the disease is most treatable.

Since Congress established the Department of Defense Ovarian Cancer Research Program, OCRP, in 1997, the program has addressed the urgent problem of early detection by funding comprehensive research initiatives. The OCRP promotes research in ovarian cancer prevention and engages experts from multiple disciplines in genuinely collaborative efforts. The innovative proposals funded through the program foster new directions in research and strengthen long-term ovarian cancer research capabilities and networking among institutions.

Last year, I was proud to join Senator LANDRIEU and several of my colleagues in sponsoring Senate Resolution 163 designating a week in September as "National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Week." This resolution passed the Senate unanimously.

On April 30, I along with many of my colleagues sent a letter to the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee leadership requesting that funding for the Department of Defense, DOD, Ovarian Cancer Research Program be increased to \$15 million in fiscal year 2003. While the Senate-passed bill did not include this level of funding, it did include \$10 million for this important project. The House version completely cut funding. This funding level is currently being worked out in conference.

We must remain steadfast in our quest to ultimately conquer this terrible disease. I urge my colleagues to heed the slogan of the National Ovarian Cancer Coalition: "Ovarian Cancer . . . It Whispers . . . So Listen." To the one woman in 55 who will develop this disease during her lifetime, let me assure you, I'm listening.●

ISRAEL'S HEBREW UNIVERSITY

● Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, the civilized world was shocked and outraged when Palestinian militants planted a bomb on July 31, 2002 in a cafeteria at Hebrew University in Jerusalem. The bomb ultimately killed nine young people, including five young Americans, and injured an additional 80 people.

I agree with President George W. Bush, who condemned "in as strong as possible terms the attack that took place in Israel" and characterized those behind the bombings as "killers who hate the thought of peace."

What made the attack particularly heinous and unforgivable was the Hebrew University is an institution that constitutes an island of sanity and hope in a region that often seems to exemplify the opposite of those virtues.

Professor Menachem Magidor, President of Hebrew University, articulated these points in a letter published by The New York Times on August 9, 2002. He stated that this "was more than a murderous act. Specifically targeted against the heart of an academic campus, it was also an attack on what the university symbolizes and aspires to: understanding, tolerance and the quest for peace."

He went on to state that "The ethnic composition of the victims attests to the diversity and pluralism of our university family. The victims includes Jews and Palestinians, as well as citizens of the United States, France, Italy, South Korea, Turkey and Japan. Our university, where more than 10 percent of the 23,000 students are of Arab descent, is one of the very few places in which a meaningful dialogue between Jews and Arabs still takes place."

Hebrew University is, indeed, a unique and special institution. It is the

oldest comprehensive institution of higher learning in Israel, and considered to be among the world's great universities.

The laying of the cornerstone for the university on Mt. Scopus in July 1918 was attended by Muslims, Jews and Christians. This set the tone for a university dedicated from its very beginnings to the pursuit of knowledge for the benefit not only of the then fledgling Jewish community of the land of Israel and for world Jewry, but also for all of the peoples of the region—including Muslims and Christians—and for humanity generally.

Seven years later, on April 1, 1925, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem was opened at a gala ceremony attended by leaders of world Jewry including the University's founding father, Chaim Weizmann, who would become in 1948 the first President of the new nation of Israel. Albert Einstein, one of the intellectual giants of the modern work, was also among the founding fathers of the institution.

As Palestine was then part of the British mandate, the British were represented by Lord Balfour, Viscount Allenby and Sir Herbert Samuel, all pivotal figures in the history of the region.

The University's first three research institutes were in microbiology, chemistry and Jewish studies, and the school began with a total of 33 faculty members and 141 students. The University awarded its first Master's degrees to 13 graduates in 1931.

By the time the British announced that they would leave Palestine in 1947, the University had grown into a well established research and teaching institution. As a result of the fighting in Jerusalem during the War of Independence in 1948, the University was cut off from the main Israeli-held sectors in the city. The University was forced to seek other quarters and its facilities were scattered throughout Jerusalem.

Construction began in 1953 on a new campus in the Givat Ram section of Jerusalem. Together with Hadassah Medical Organization, a few years later, Hebrew University began construction of a medical science campus in Ein Kerem in southwest Jerusalem.

By 1967, enrollment exceeded 12,500 at the two campuses in Jerusalem and Rehovot. The reunification of Jerusalem, as a result of the Six Day War in June 1967, enabled the university's leaders to restore and expand the original campus on Mt. Scopus. The Rothberg International School was opened there in 1971 and by 1981, Mt. Scopus was again the main campus for the university.

Thus, since its modest beginning, with its handful of students and staff, the university has grown remarkably to include an enrollment of some 23,000 students on four campuses, three of them in Jerusalem and another in Rehovot.

But this is a story of more than buildings. The university offers basic

and advanced educational opportunities in virtually all fields of higher education, from humanities to the social sciences, chemistry, physics, life sciences, law, medicine, agriculture, engineering, social work, education and numerous other fields of study too numerous to mention. It offers degrees at all levels including B.A., B.S., Master's and Ph.D.

Although it attracts students of the front rank from all over Israel and abroad due to its reputation as a leading teaching institution, the university is also renowned internationally for the research carried out there in all of the sciences.

These research projects, numbering in the thousands, involve in many cases cooperative efforts with leading scientists and scholars, among them a substantial number of Americans. To get an idea of the quality of the research being pursued, one need only examine the leading scientific journals, such as *Science* or *Nature*, to see how often the names of Hebrew University researchers appear on their pages.

It is significant that scholars and researchers based at Hebrew University have competed for and received many grants from numerous American agencies and departments including NIH, NIST, DARPA, and USAID. Those in charge of reviewing such grant proposals have come to respect the substantive quality of the work done at Hebrew University. It is worth noting that many of these proposals are made in cooperation with American institutions, which has served to enhance the close relations between our people and especially our scientists. The results of these projects have benefitted Americans, Israelis and all mankind.

But it is more than the quality of its teaching and research that I wish to emphasize today in speaking about the special nature of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Indeed, there are many outstanding universities in our own country and elsewhere that are making significant contributions to our knowledge and to the progress of our world.

What I really want to stress is the singularity of this university in its vigorous efforts towards meeting the desperate need for the furtherance of those human values which we so treasure in our own country and which we consider to be the foundation stones of decent societies everywhere.

Specifically, I am speaking of elements that to us seem basic and which we probably take for granted: the free and unfettered pursuit of information, freedom of expression, tolerance for people of different religious, races and ethnic origins and for those whose world views may be different from our own. In brief, I am speaking of an openness that—all too sadly—does not exist in many societies and in many parts of the world.

It is precisely this pluralistic and tolerant spirit which has characterized

the Hebrew University since its earliest days and which has through the years attracted students and scholars from the four corners of the world.

The student body today is a diverse and pluralistic one, made up of Israelis—Jews and Arabs—as well as foreign students of all religions, races and ethnic origins.

These students study and live together within the university community, contributing in no small measure—perhaps unconsciously—to the development of a world based on informed coexistence and peace, rather than one grounded in ignorance and hatred, doomed to eternal conflict and purposeless death and suffering.

Long before anyone dreamed of dialogue between Israelis and Palestinians, the Hebrew University, through one of its institutes named for one of our great Presidents of the last century—the Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace—initiated and developed substantial cooperative academic and research projects involving scholars from Israel and from its Arab neighbors Egypt, Jordan, the West Bank and Gaza.

Nowhere were there so many Arab and Israeli researchers involved in cooperative ventures aimed at achieving a better and mutually beneficial future than at the Hebrew University. These projects involved numerous academic disciplines: the social and exact sciences, agriculture, medicine, dental medicine and others.

Scores of practically oriented plans and reports were drawn up by these teams as to how to proceed regarding the resolution of such difficult issues as the sharing of water resources, the delineation of borders, and the protection of the environment. In addition, the university has conducted numerous in-service training courses for Arab professionals.

It is precisely the yearning and searching for the solving of age-old conflicts, for peaceful resolution that the savage advocates of hate and murder sought to strike down in their despicable bombing attack at the Hebrew University. But the human spirit is not so easily discouraged or defeated.

In condemning the bombing attack on the Hebrew University, the president of the American Council on Education, David Ward, took note of this significant aspect of the university. He wrote that: "The Hebrew University of Jerusalem has played a critical role in promoting co-existence between Israelis and Palestinians—as well as among people of all nationalities, religions and cultures. The terrible act at the Mount Scopus campus was intended to prevent the type of human interaction and discourse that can facilitate peaceful change in a more complex and challenging world."

It is this kind of hopeful spirit that was so brutally and viciously assaulted

in the murderous bombing attack that took place at the Hebrew University's Frank Sinatra Student Center cafeteria on July 31, 2002.

This was more than another senseless terror attack, aimed at killing and maiming innocent people. It was an attack—knowingly or unknowingly—against everything that not just the Hebrew University but all of the free world holds dear.

Just as the American people are firm in their resolve not to allow the perpetrators of September 11th to destroy our society or our commitment to decency and peace, so too the people of Israel, including the Hebrew University community, are determined not to lose heart because of those who would seek to destroy that spirit of humanity which has been so devotedly cultivated there over the years.

Hebrew University's President Magidor stated that this was "an attack on understanding, tolerance and the quest for peace. [It] is a crime not only against Israel or the Jewish people, it is a crime against the free and enlightened world."

In the wake of this tragedy, President Magidor then asked himself "whether it still makes sense to strive for a peaceful society based on reason and understanding." Given the circumstances, his conclusion is both remarkable and also a perfect summation for the ethos of this institution. He concluded his letter to *The New York Times* by stating that "the answer came to me clearly, and it is summarized by the Hebrew word 'davka'—'despite everything'. We must not let them kill our drive of peace."

A bridge of co-existence in the strife-torn Middle East, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, has been damaged. But it has not been destroyed, neither physically nor spiritually. That bridge will be repaired. It will be stronger even than it was in the past. And it will continue to serve as a source of pride and inspiration to the people of Israel, the United States, and all people everywhere who treasure life and liberty as the supreme human values.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate message from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)